

ual Has Never Been

ade. Its Superior

Never Can Bel

the following are a few only of the
derived by using

NEFF'S FIGHTING SOAP.

clothes, you know, is one of the best
known. Physicians always recom-
mend it in contagious diseases, fevers,
and means the germ of the disease is

and Tear of the Wash-
Avoided and you know the
get out so easily by the rubbing on
and so you can throw away now, as
need it any longer. No longer will
from itching arms, nor pains in your
by rubbing away on the washboard
trying to get your washing done.

TEACHES THE CLOTHES
most beautifully white and clean,
and destroys all unpleasant odors and
is as sweet as new.

Can Be Done in
half the Time

IT WOULD TAKE TO DO IT

Ordinary Soap!

the directions exactly as they are print-
ed, and you will be surprised at the rapidity
with which you will finish your day's
best of all, you will be ready to
evening, whether at home or out with
you will not be tired or worn

INGREDIENTS.—We take
care to select only the finest and purest
materials. We use no harmful grease or
oil that will in the least injure the skin.
The best of all, you will be ready to
evening, whether at home or out with
you will not be tired or worn

ALL ORDERS TO
G. NEFF & CO.
ATLANTA, GA.

IONES,
OR DEALER,

STREET,

onongahela

IRS,

and Port Wines, Pomme-
G. H. Mums & Co.

queurs.

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ire Works,

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on Railing, Tree Guards,
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ens, Nursery Fenders,
UARDS,
D-WIRE CLOTH.

THOMB, Manager.

WE HAVE THIS DAY ASSOCIATED OUR-
selves under the firm name of Angier & Waldo
the purpose of conducting the Fire and Life
business in Atlanta and vicinity. The
parities represented by us are old-
established and reliable. The public may rely on our
moderate and careful attention to all business
transacted. We take the same interest in secur-
ing a home loan as in collecting the premium.
ANGIER & WALDO.
Room 22 City Nat. Bank Building.
Orders by telephone, No. 375, promptly attended to.
Jan. 26, 1885.

IGOR FOR MEN. QUICK, BURE,
Book for men. Quick, BURE,
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VOL. XVII.

CONGRESSIONAL CHAT.

ITEMS OF INTEREST FROM THE GREAT CAPITAL.

No More Government Aid to Expositions.—A Defeat
of Substantiating in the House—Mahone and
Riddleberger Disagree—The Little Boss
Makes a Few Charges, Etc., Etc.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—[Special.]—Some
representatives voted against the additional
grant of \$300,000 to the New Orleans exposition
on the ground that it would be a bad precedent.
The effect of this appropriation has really been
damaging to any future efforts for government
aid of this kind. When the million was voted
congress thought it had set the exposition
upon a rock foundation. The request and the
unquestioned necessity for \$300,000 more
has brought the theory of government aid
to enterprises of this character into
disrepute. The next time a petition comes to
congress to assist any industrial or other sort
of enterprise the ghost of the New Orleans
subsidy will rise and ruin its prospects. The
hardest work imaginable was required to pull
this appropriation through. The argument
that saved it from the unanswerable attacks
of those who looked at its legal aspects simply
was directed to the sense of national pride. It
was the invitation extended by our govern-
ment to other nations to take part in this great
world's fair that saved it in the hour
of its dire extremity. It would look like play-
ing the "Bill Jones," with Mexico, for instance,
to hall her with an invitation to come up with
a show of her best resources and resources
and after she had responded to our R. S. V. P.
in a half-million dollar outlay to have her hus-
band get the grounds and sent back home with
an apparent snub and a serious financial loss.
The relation of the government to the expo-
sition did not, in law, bind it to see that it
succeeded or kept open a day, but it was a feeling
that it would be treating our foreign
guests shabbily that prevailed over moral and
legal scruples and captured the \$300,000.
Hereafter there will be a hard road for any
petition for government aid. There was a
sense of relief when this last appropriation
went through and the end of such legislation
was believed to have been reached.

THE MINORITY VETO.
Congressman George D. Tillman, of South
Carolina, has other points of originality be-
sides his uncompromising enmity to over-
costs of every kind. He has original ideas and
expresses them well. He began life as a
poor farmer boy, whose father had an
ambitious appreciation of what he deemed his son's decided natural
abilities. He came to Harvard, there he was
distinguished among students, many of
whom have grown into men of national fame.
I doubt if there is a man in congress who is
more honest in his views or more frank in
his utterance. The penalty of these virtues
is that he sometimes finds himself in a hope-
less minority, but he never lets his good
morals or his honesty of those who do not
agree with him. The regular river
and harbor bill was beaten by
ever saw. It became evident to the best
friends of the bill that John White's check
was adamant, and his lungs braved, and his
speech that he could stand any exposure of his
donkeyman; could talk continuously, longer
than the house could sit and hear him, and
could spring on his feet quicker than his
nimble adversary, the moment he was given
a chance at the speaker. When the house was
in a most fretful state and more than one
gentleman had used language which
he had heard ordered by the speaker, Mr.
Tillman lifted himself above the petty
conflict of the moment into the realm of constitu-
tional philosophy. He presented his views
on filibustering. He practices he regards as
the worst of the exercise of a constitutional
right. He thinks it is a duty. He argued
that the minority of either house of congress
has as much veto power as the majority
and that the constitution intended it
should be exercised to prohibit any legislation
that could provoke an opposition to the point
of using such extreme measures as
Mahone was a friend of the river and harbor bill,
and a sufferer from the filibustering fusillade
which had been poured upon it at intervals
for several weeks, his speech was regarded as
an evidence of the honesty of his convictions
and the serenity of his temper. No other
man in the house could have eulogized the
minority veto power as such a duty.

There is a rumor afloat in Washington
that Mahone and Riddleberger have given
cold toward each other. The two have been
warm friends, but they have been a sugges-
tion of companionship and sympathy for
several months after Riddle-
berger entered that body. Mahone has been
an earnest member of the senate. The lone re-
fractary out a pitiable figure, indeed. Mahone
thinks he made Governor Cameron and his
advisers what they were, and he accuses both
of ingratitude. Like Conkling, he has found
that the promotion of political proteges is on-
ly the arming of inferior men with the power
of his own slaughter. It is true beyond ques-
tion, that Mahone's organizing capacity gave
him the power to lead. He was enabled, six
months after his bargain in the senate, to elect
Mahone governor and to make Mahone a man
that should put Riddleberger by his side in the
senate. Cameron expected to do his bidding
and Riddleberger he counted on to become
his "one too" and to be disappointed in him,
not by rising above his level, but by dis-
covering the popular belief that they were to
be puppets and resolving to rescue themselves
from that suspicion by assuming the low
virtue of submissiveness. Cameron had a
fair field before him when he
was seduced into the Mahone party. He was
gentleman. He had brains and youth and
many friends. He has been rewarded by a
term as governor which will soon expire. He
has forfeited all his goodly prospects of a few
years ago. His habits have become very con-
vivial. His associations are with a class of
politicians without character and without fol-
lowing, and there is nothing to be expected of
him though he has hardly turned forty.
Riddleberger never would have amounted to
anything. It was paid him to join
the rabble. He and Mahone have
served their opportunity in the domination of
Virginia politics, but some better and brainier
men have gone down beneath it into that
seeming success which is the most miserable
of all failures.

Mahone has two years more to stay in the
senate and Riddleberger has four. The legis-
lature to be chosen next fall will elect Ma-
hones successor. Congressman John S. Bar-
nwell, the practical politician, or Congressman
elect John W. Daniel, the brilliant orator, are
the leading candidates. The odds are in favor
of the practical politician. Daniel was
kept out of congress a long time by
Randolph Tucker, who was in the same dis-
trict. Now they have a district apiece, and
each enjoys an undisputed pre-eminence. To
succeed Governor Cameron, Governor Fulkner
Lee has the state of all the aspirants. His
personal popularity is remarkable. He is
living at present on a fine Potomac bottom
farm a few miles from Washington. He is the
possessor of a handsome property. Besides

these lenders there are some
others of the generation
that has come up since the war in Virginia.
The complete rescue of the state from the mis-
erable state that has ruled it during the past
unhappy years is almost at hand. Ma-
hones' only prominence in Washington this
winter has been in connection with the rock-
less career of his drunken son. Riddleberger
has attained notoriety by voting alone against
Secretary McCullough's confirmation and by
the compliments showered on him by the
O'Donovan Rossa societies for his vote against
the dynamite resolution. F. H. R.

THE BAYARDS IN THE SENATE.

Gen. Wilson Reads a Paper on the History of
the Family.
New York, March 1.—The New York gen-
eral society met at its sixteenth annual
meeting last night. A paper was read by Gen-
eral James Grant Wilson, the subject being
Colonel John Bayard, who was born in 1788.
The subject of the paper was the twin brother
of the late John Bayard, who was the great-
grandfather of the present senator Thomas
F. Bayard. The fact was cited that
four Bayards have occupied seats in the
United States senate successively during the
present century, being the largest and
longest representation of one family in that
body. This family has been connected by
marriage with the Washingtons, the Howards,
the Bassetts, Carrolls, Howards and Writts,
the Knolles, Kierpatricks, Stevens and
Stocktons, of New Jersey, and the
Howards, the Howards, the Howards, the
Pintars, Schuylers, Stuyvesants and
Van Rensselaers, of New York, and the
Howards and Winthrops, of Massachusetts.
A portrait of Colonel John S. Bayard
was displayed last night, copied from an origi-
nal by Charles Wilson Peale, and belonging to
Mrs. Stevens, of Castle Point, N. J., who
is a granddaughter of Senator Miller. Col-
onel Bayard inherited property in Maryland
from his father, there being no will, and he
divided it with a brother whose children he
had adopted and it upon upon his own.
The wife of General Wilson is a granddaughter
of Colonel Bayard.

GENERAL GRANT'S CONDITION.

He is Reported as Still Sinking.—The Calls
of Confidance.

New York, March 1.—At midnight Gen-
eral Grant's condition was reported to be un-
changed.

The general was up during the day as usual,
but his physicians and friends have given up
all hope of his recovery. His doctors say he
is gradually sinking.

THE NICARAGUAN TREATY.

A Long Letter Written by Secretary Fro-
linghuyzen in Reply to It.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—A long letter, writ-
ten by Secretary Frolinghuyzen in reply to a
letter from the Nicaraguan government, con-
taining a statement of the position of the
United States in regard to the treaty, was
sent to the Nicaraguan government to-day.
The letter was written by Secretary Fro-
linghuyzen, and was a full and complete
statement of the position of the United States
in regard to the treaty. It was a full and
complete statement of the position of the
United States in regard to the treaty.

THE DAY IN NEW ORLEANS.

Enjoying the Exhibition on Sunday—In-
teresting and Pleasant.

New Orleans, March 1.—A drizzling rain
all day somewhat militated against the at-
tendance at the exposition, which, however,
all things considered, was fair. The Mexican
architects made the most of the day, and
the performance was exceptionally good.

The following awards have been made in
the agricultural department: Flocks, Thomas
Taylor, of Waynesville, took the first
premium for the best ewe washed, best south-
down, best Merino and best middle; C. P.
Bailey, of San Jose, California, took the first
premium for the best Merino and best middle;
Fruit—W. S. Plummer, of Leavenworth,
Kansas, took the first and second awards for
the largest and best collection of evaporated
fruit, and the most perfect collection of
Greenhouse, N. C., took the second award.

Divine service was held at the exposition
in the morning. Rev. A. D. Mayo, of Boston,
preached on the national significance of the
exposition.

The rainy weather did not prevent the giv-
ing of the concert at the exposition—Professor
Widley, of New Orleans, took the first
premium for the best ewe washed, best south-
down, best Merino and best middle; C. P.
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THE DYING CONGRESS.

THE PRESS OF BUSINESS YET ON HAND.

The Appropriation Bills Monopolizing the Entire
Attention of the House.—The Problem of
Several Important Measures Indis-
cussed—Congressional Gossip, Etc.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—The important
interests of the remainder of the session centre
in the senate committee on appropriations
and in the conference committees. The
former has to-day finished the consideration
of the sundry civil bill, and it will be reported
to the senate at nine o'clock to-morrow morn-
ing. The bill has been considerably changed
as respects the amounts, but no conspicuous
features have been added. The deficiency
bill will be taken up by the sub-committee
to-morrow morning, and it is expected that it
will be reported to the senate Tuesday. The
fortification bill, which will then be the only
remaining regular annual appropriation bill
untouched by the senate, contains very few
items, and will be quickly disposed of Tuesday
night or Wednesday morning.

THE BILLS IN CONFERENCE.
The bills in conference are the pensions, the
army, the postoffice, the Indian and legisla-
tive bills. The first two contain no conspicu-
ous features of difference, and the amount
of the conclusion respecting them will be easily
reached. The conference upon the army bill
this evening, and expect to agree before ad-
journment upon everything except the so-
called subsidy clause, upon which a second
conference will be held to-morrow morning. The
legislative bill has been agreed to by the con-
ference, with the exception of the provision for
clerks to senators, and it is expected that the
house will pass it upon its own. The Indian bill
contains some difficulties, the solution of which
cannot at this time be foreseen. The amend-
ment relating to the amount of the various
appropriations have all been agreed to, but the
proposed new legislation incorporated in the measure by the house is still
at issue, and the conference will be held to-
day to decide upon it. The house has yet
no disposition to recede. The house com-
mittee on the merits of the proposed legisla-
tion, while the senate stands upon its rule,
cannot yet get on to conference. The house
committee on the merits of the proposed legisla-
tion, while the senate stands upon its rule,
cannot yet get on to conference.

Very little more business, except the con-
sideration of the appropriation bills, is to be
expected from the present session. The
conference upon the army bill this evening,
and expect to agree before adjournment upon
everything except the so-called subsidy clause,
upon which a second conference will be held to-
morrow morning. The legislative bill has been
agreed to by the conference, with the excep-
tion of the provision for clerks to senators, and
it is expected that the house will pass it upon
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Among the measures yet to be considered are
the pension bill, the army bill, the postoffice
bill, the Indian bill, the legislative bill, the
deficiency bill, the fortification bill, the
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Larkin street. The said being vacant property of the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining

Larkin street. The said being vacant property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining Yandley's lot. The property of W. F. Jack, to satisfy a tax of \$1.00 in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Jack for city taxes for the year 1884.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 5, land lot 82, originally Henry, now Fulton county, Georgia, containing 1/2 acre, more or less, of Chattahoochee street. The said being improved property in the city of Atlanta, Georgia, adjoining M. E. Maher; levied on as the property of Mr. L. O. Allen, to satisfy a tax of \$1.00 in favor of the city of Atlanta against said Jack for city taxes for the year 1884.

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